REV. JOHN JASPER.

He Explains in Full to the Herald Correspondent llow the Sun Moves.

PROVING IT BY BIBLE TEXTS.

The Old Preacher Defies the Philosophers and Pities the Jealous Parsons Who Follow Them

"JOSHUA AND SOLOMON SAY IT MOVES."

The colored population in Richmond is stirred up. the black dray-dri or and tobacco factory hand there is but one all-abivrhing topic of conversation-He delivered it last Sunday evening, and the crowd him was the largest ever seen in Richmond, and would have filled five churches. John Jasper is the rgeest congregation-indeed his church is not om the text, Exodus, xv., 3-"The Lord is man of war. The Lord is his name," theories of philosophers, which theories attempt to per contended in his sermon that the world stands still and that the sun moves over it. In beginning by Bible authority that the sun moves, he would move," and began with Joshua's causing the sun to Psaimist, Malachi, Solomon and Exedus. At the close of his sermon, he said to the vast congregation presmove, bold up your right hand," and every man, woman and child in the building elevated a hand, thus showing that they were convinced by the arguments and eloquence of Brother Jasper that the sun

Since that time the question of the sun's mov ments has been uppermost in the mini of the coled man. It is talked of at "scieties," funerals, baptisms and other popular gatherings. A group of negro hackmen was standing in front of the St. James Motel to-day as the HERALD correspondent passed. They were all looking at the sun, which was the

One remarked, "Dat's so. John Jasper's right. Dat sun binn a movin' sence we binn standin' here." Another observed, "John got a mighty good book to

A third said, "Jasper dun put hisself ginst de whole world. Better keep sharp look out, too, belo' be's caught in some trap."

Such is a specimen of the conversations now being carried on by the colored people.

THE SUN MOVER AT HOME. The HERALD correspondent visited the colored sun mover to-day, and found him sitting by the window reading his Bible diligently. The room he occurred la his small parsonage was unlike the generally acpepted picture of a parson's study. It was on the second floor of a small frame building. Its furniture was one large bed, a small bed and a crio, some chairs, a ourcau and a trunk. The walls were without croament save ave importal sized phtographs of Rev. John Jaspor, which were hung around the room and dasplayed to actualize. The Rev. John Jasper met the visitor at the door, and with great modesty and politeness asked him to take a seat. The old extended in the content of the co bettention in a crowd. He stands six feet one inch; is on massive build; a good lace, open and intelligent gives much larger than generally seen in the colored man's cranium; leatures prominent; loreness high, but marrow. He is a real negro, and the dark ginger-bread color of his face and the patches of black wood in the back part of his need, sightly frosted by age, call to mind the picture of good "Old Unclo Neu," who

Had no wool on de top of his head.

In de place what de wool ought to grow.

Brother Juspier was dressed in a very plain suit, and nation a rumpled shirt, without any collar, while his latest Kentucky jean panus were tucked in a pair of bouts which were grown quito yellow for want of a blacking urush. He peered through a pair of large gad appetuables, which were tied on his baid pate with a piece of white twins. He was bending over a large lituariated family Bible. This was the only oook in the room. Brother Jasper boasts that he has never

Industrated into 19 Bible. This was the only ocok in the room. Brother Jasper boasts that he has never read any book but the Bible and that he don't have any other in his house.

The Jealous Pheachers.

It was not a difficult matter to start the old preacher. Your correspondent asked him when he had first given the sucject of the sun's movements attention. Rev. John Jaspen—I don't factly know, sir. I preached a sermon similar to dis one some time last year. The reason why I preached a same more fully was because some of my colored frences, and especially some jeasons colored preachers, allowed that I did not know that I was talke.' Yout. It was the jealous preseners said that. All the white people who have heard my sermon beneve that my ideas are based on Scripture, and if any white people are not saitsfied with that sermon I have not heard them say so. My mind was tuly based upon the truth of that sermon. I never not any doubts in my mind about the sun inoving. That fact was so thinly fixed in my mind that and but think in would need any argument. Begue everyoned has a notion that the sun is not moving is not any evidence to my mind that i don't move.

If is not any evidence to my mind that i don't move.

HE IS NOT AN ASTRONOMER NOR A PHILOSOPHER, CORRESPONDENT—Dia you ever study astronomy? Brother JASPER—No, sit; never did, I think that God's Word is a sufficient guide for the human family. I am not a very distinguished reader, but I have been acid to teel my way through the Bible. Whenever acything comes in the way of the Bible I lee it my duty to oppose it. I respect all that may be said by philosophers until they undertakes to correct what took has said. Whenever they makes any commentatives on the Bible I respects those commentaries and an satisfied with them as long as they don't contradict the writted Word.

Courseponders—thow do you account for what the

ries on the Bible I respects those commentaries and am satisfied with them as long as they don's contradist to writted Word.

Correspondent—How do you account for what the sationomers say about the sus? They say the earth terms around once a lay.

Brother Jaspen—Taint in the Bible, though. You can't find it in the Bible.

Correspondent—What are your authorities that the sun moves?

Bibleal authorities for sux moving.

Brother Jaspen—What are your authorities that the sun moves?

Brother Jaspen (quoties the Bible without looking in it)—Malacal, t., 11—"For from the rising of the sur even onto the going down of the same thy name sunit of great among the centiles." The passimist says in exil, 3, "from the rising of the sun until the going down of the same the Lord's name is to be praised." Don't this mean that the sun moves? You know King Solomou was a wise man. He says in Ecclesiances i., 5, "free sun miso arison and the sun poets down and bastenets to his place where he erose." Now, how could the sun rise and have to the place where she rose if she can now? Then I sumh says in the chirty eighth chapter, eighth verse:—"Behotal I will bring again the shanow of the aggrees which is gone down in the sun dist of Alaz fen degrees backward. So the sun returned ten degrees when is gone down in the sun dist of Alaz fen degrees backward. So the sun returned the negrees, by which degrees the say on their the propie had avenige the tendered it was gone down. Then Joshus, x., 12, 13, 14:—"Then spoke Joshua to the Lord in the day whee the Lord delivered up the Amorities celebrated in the might of larael, "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibson, suct then, Moon, in the valley of Ajalon," and the sun stood still and the might of heaven and he said in the sight of larael, "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibson, but the sun stood still in the midst of heaven and heaving upon Gibson, which had been and the sun stood still in the midst of heaven and heaving upon Gibson, and the sun stood still in the midst of heaven and heaving upon Gibson,

once referring to the book. He said he could gite others if necessity.

THE SUN MOVERS THEORIES.

CORRESPONDEST—Den't you take it would be impossible for the earth to stand still?

Brother JASPER—I believe that the earth stands as arranged by God. The world and the sun and the world stands 'sacily as God arranged for it to stand. I believe that the sun moves and the moon moves and the stars just as God arranged for it to stand. I believe that the sun moves and the moon moves and the stars just as God has arranged them.

Correspondent—We understand that the earth is round. That it as star into other stars and that it revolves around the sun.

Brother JASPER—But He don't say so in the Bible. If God had arranged for us to understand that the earth moves he would have put it in so we could comprehend it. I can believe that the earth turks around if the phinosophers prove it by the Bible. That is my goide, for the prophet says that the Bible is to be trusted and is the only sufficient guide for the human lamity.

IMPLICIT RELIANCE IN THE BIBLE.

CORRESPONDENT—Wint no you think is the shape of the carth? Is it round of flat?

Broner Jaspen—I nev r took any thought of that, I never nave said that it was not round. I believe that God has so arranged it that the world stands still. These planets have the command of God to obey. Philosophers may suppose that de earth do move, but de supposition don't prove that it do. They may

suppose these things, but the Bible speaks for itself uncontradiciable.

suppose times, out the block speak of the sun contradictable.

If the sun rises in the east and stands stationary and the earth moves, we would expect everything in nature to move. The sun rose this morning and she is new passing on to the western bills. As Solomon says, she is rising and going down and asstening to the piace she started from. How could she do this if she wan't moving? This morning the sun rose round that and now she is over that. My hous: is certainly standing where it was this morning. Why is it that the sun is morning? How did she manage to pass my house? You can see, I can see, the house is standing where it was this morning, and yet the sun is way round on the side. How could the sun get that if she did not move?

the side. How could the sun get that if she did not move?

Correspondent—Has anybody attempted to prove to you that the sun don't move?

THE SUN-MOVEE AS A GRAMMARIAN.

Brother JASPER—No. sir. Long as they can't get it on of the Biole I don't want ii. The Scripture justifies me in thinking my way. Why the point the philosopher takes he contrancts the very grammar he teaches. Of course I don't set myself up to be any great grammarian, but I know that the grammarian would not teach in a sentence that holes the word "arise" that "arise" means a standstill action. And he would not teach that the words "hasteneth" and "going down" mean a standstill action. Now if they say the sun don't move they disagree with the very grammar they teach. The Bible says the sun "hasteneth and goeth down." "The sun ariseth," says Solomon, "and hasteneth from the place where she started." Now, the grammar agrees with the Bible, because the grammar teaches that "hasteneth" is a movable action. I cannot agree with the suppositions of the philosophers. If the earth is rovolving it would carry everything around with it. You know as well as I do that the philosophers never do not agree with the Bible.

Correspondent—How many vers have you been

CORRESPONDENT—How many years have you been preaching?

Brother Jasper.—Nigh about forty years. I am a slow reader. I have been preaching about forty years. In that time I have preached 24,000 sermons.

Correspondent—i suppose you have seen the great discussion in the New York papers as to whether or not there is any hell?

Brother Jasper.—I has heard some mention of it.

Correspondent—De you think there is any such place as hell?

HE BELIEVES IN ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

Brother Jasper.—The Basic says so. The Bible says the wicked shall be turned into hell.

Correspondent—What sort of a place do you think hell is?

Brother Jasper.—Hell is God's prison house for those who do not obey him in this world. It is a place of eternal punishment. I believe this earnestly.

Correspondent—Don't you think it would be very severe punishment to keep a man in eternal punishment just for the sine he has committed in the few short years he has been upon the earth?

Brother Jasper.—It's their own fault. God gives them the guide to go by, and tells them if they don't go by that they will be punished forever. He has certainly given everybody fair warning. If they chose to go their way and not God's way he has told them how they will be punished forever. He has certainly given everybody fair warning. If they chose to go their way and not God's way he has told them how they will be punished forever. He has certainly given everybody fair warning. If they chose to go their way and not God's way he has told them how they will be punished forever. He has certainly given everybody fair warning. If they chose to go their way and not god's way he has told them how they will be punished for ever on missionaries have ever been.

Brother Jasper.—They are without excuse. As David says, "The boavens declare the glory of God,

have ever been.

Brother Jaren—They are without excuse. At Davis says, "the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his headtwork."

Correspondent—So you believe that there will be endies punishment for the wicked and endiess joy for the good?

CORRESPONDENT—So you believe that there will be endies punishment for the wicked and endiess joy for the good?

Brother Japer — Every converted man and woman will live with God in eternal joy. Those who do not respect his apostles will be punished with endless punishment in hell.

CORRESPONDENT—I understand that your colored brother ministers here disagree with you as regards the sun's moving round the earth, and that Brother Draper, of the Colored Methodist Church, will preach, taking the opposite side, next Sunnay?

Brother Japer.—He may take any side he chose to, I have taken the side I am gwine to take. I stand on the word of God; that's where I stand.

CORRESPONDENT—Why is it that the other colored preachers are opposed to you?

Brother Japer.—Jealous, sir. I have a certain appritual gift that they have not. They have not got any use for me. I throws myself on the community. I am the oldest preacher here; began to proach forly yoars ago. I am the oldest colored preacher living North or South. I have the largest congregation here, and the truth is these other parties, who call themselves preachers like myself, are jealous.

Brother Jasper delivered his opinions frankly and tearlessiy. Your correspondent nad simply to speak to him once and the old man promptly did the rest of the talking.

to him once and the old man promptly did the rest of the talking.

The sermon has attracted so much attention that he will preach it again by request, but next time it will be delivered in some open field, so that all may hear him. No building will hold the crowds that wans to near this remarkable sermon.

"HERE WE ARE AGAIN."

LIONS, TIGERS, BARRBACK RIDERS, HYENAS AND QUEENS OF THE ABENA IN CALCIUM LIGHTED STREETS.

New York city was treated last evening to a novel ed imposing display, that of the calcium light circus parade. The ordinary street procession of a circus is by no means a new signt even to the metropolis, although such exhibitions obtain more in those rura lanes where the billowy tents spring up with the heard in the land long before the first chirp of the blackbird. But a turnout at night, with banners arena lewels of the fair equestriennes into blazing affair. The populace appreciated this, and with that easy demeanor born of a saturday turned easy demeanor born of a Saturday turne out in force last evening and thronge along the route by thousands. At eigh o'clock prec'sely the march was taken up from the Hippodrome building. It was as follows:—From Madison avenue to Twenty-third street; to Fifth avenue; to Fifth avenue; to Fifth avenue; to Fifth avenue; to Worth street; to Eighth avenue; to Hud son street; to Worth street; to Eighth avenue; to Hud son street; to Worth street; to the Bowery; to Fourth avenue and thence home.

son street; to Worth street; to Brondway; to Park row; to Chatham street; to the Bowery; to Fourh avenue and thence home.

The SCRMS.

There were at least three hundred attaches of the circus in the pageant, most of them being, elevated for the time to positions of almost regal splendor. For the none canvas men and ring gentlemen became nobles, with nodding plumes and swords at their sides, in the hilts of white jewels glittered when the lime lights, atrewn along the line like beacons, touched them with a touch of white flame. At Forty-second street and Fifth avenue the Sight was most imposing. The night was turned into a Mardi Gras day, luridly lighted op, as if the sun had risen at more P. M. There were sixty-three vehicles in line, three of them being grand charlots that were marvels of work-manship. One of these charlots represented in its of name in the four quarters of the globe, and on its top was a glood elephant. Another had mirrored sides, in which the people iringing the pave saw their jumbled profiles. There was a wagon, open to view, in which the people iringing the pave saw their jumbled profiles. There was a wagon, open to view, in which the people iringing the pave saw their jumbled profiles. There was a wagon, open to view, in which the people iringing the pave saw their jumbled profiles, there were stript of animal wagoins, with men on top inhustrating caratival characters. Then came a gorgeous charlot, with a sense of brilliancy, the mountains shaken by an earthquake. Over all this was the spaemodic flood of tight, cold white at one moment and then pink as the prepared torques were fared. The gonialons floated like bits of bright color upon this sea of brilliancy, the transplace were fared. The gonialons floated like bits of bright color upon the seas of brilliancy, the transplace were fared. The gonialons floated like bits of bright color upon the seas of brilliancy, the transplace were fared. The gonialons floated like bits of bright color upon the seas of brilliancy, the transplace, and up

UNDAUNTED CUBA.

PRESIDENT GARCIA DETERMINED TO FIGHT TO THE BITTER ENG.

The letters of President Vicente Garcia, just pub ished, have created the deepest indignation among the exiled Cubaus on account of the conspiracy is Camaguey, whereby a portion of the republican troops in that State was betrayed into the hands of the Spaniards. President Garcia says that all that ex-Tunas and Santiago de Cuba, with the organized armed forces, remains true to the cause of Cuban independence, and that he, as the legitumate Executive of the Republic, will continue the struggle as neretofore with an the energy and power at their command. He strongly appears to the Cuban exiles to send him submignified and other materials of war.

Mr. José F. Lamadriz, president of the Committee of Five who have been chosen by the Cubans here to represent them, has sent in a note, of which the fol-lowing is a free translation:—

of Five who has sent in a note, of which the increpresent them, has sent in a note, of which the increment owing is a free translation:—

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
According to latters lately received here from Major timers Vicente Garcia, an extract from one of which is contained in your laste of the date, that gentleman has not resigned the study of this date, that gentleman has not resigned the thick the sent of the control of the sent you should not consider the error which appears in your columns wherein the sent of independent Caus. I am, sir, respectively, &c.

JUNE F. LAMADEIZ.

THE CUBAN PRISORERS.

THE CUBAN PRISORERS.

The Havana papers received here state that the capitulated Cuban troops, who had arrived there, were not allowed their liberty, but received quarters in the betracks of the Cabañas fortress. They live on the army rations and are awarting transportation to wherever they may choose to go. The greater part of these people are reported as expressing their indignation at the disworthy manner in which they were delivered into the hands of the Spanish authorities and their determination to go back to the Cuban camp as soon as they can get an opportunity.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

MR. CURTIS' COURSE OF LECTURES. Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, the eminent jurist and nistorian, will deliver the first of a course of three lectures on selected topics of American constitutions and political history, at Association Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 25. Mr. Curtis' affluence of informa tion on this class of subjects, and his great competence to impart interest as well as instruction, make this a rare occu-sion for all who wish to acquire knowledge of which no intelligent man, and, least of all, any American citizen, would like to confess ignorance. The first lecture of this interesting series wil be devoted to the history of the treaty of peace by which our independence was acincluding the state of parties in England and personal sketches and anecdotes o the famous statesmen of the period-English and American-including George III., Lords North, Sheland Pitt; the Comte de Vergennes of France, and Franklin, Jay and John Adams among the Amer cans. A subject of so much interest handled by anch a man as Mr. Curtis ought to draw a large au

PROFESSOR A. CARY SMITH ON NAVAL ARCHI-TECTURE. At Delmonico's last evening Professor A. Cary lectures before the Seawanhaka Yacht Club. His subject was "Alterations," and it was attentively listened to by the large number of yachtsmen present Professor Smith said that after completing the drawing of the vessel, as had been shown in the fifth lecture, making the various calculations and com-paring them with the performances of other and perlect vessels, comparison is then made with the know performance of the vessel in question. After deciding what way she has failed it is red to ascertain how much to lengthen, and if lengthened what effect it will have. A not get her maximum stability before the deck is under water. Late experiments show that the skin esistance is the most important thing where speed in light winds is expected. The length of body or stern more than a certain percentage; that is, a vessel may have a bow suited to

the forward body cannot exceed the after body or stern more than a cortain percentage; that is, a vessel may have a bow suited to a speed of ten mies as hour, while the stern is only suited to a speed of eight miles an hour. When this is the case, and it is very often the case, the vessel can only be driven to the lower rate of speed, which explains why so many vessels still in performance that have fine bows and are well sparred; or have fine truns, and still do not come up to expectations. Speed depends on all the parts being harmonious. Good hows.

In light weather the increased fineness of the bow is of no use, and in going to windward of very little use at any time. To prove this take the sloop Undine, a wonderful boat to windward, especially in strong winds, having a full forward ine but vory little flare, with the dead flat frame about the middle of the load line. The old cracle was also thi forward and had no flare, the same being so with the old White Wing. The great trouble about making a good bow is that the stem is raked to give a good outline, and then the same deck line is used that would be put on a plumb stem. This gives a great flare to the bow timber; a bad inclined line, and cousequent failure in strong winds. When this formed bow strikes a wave, with the angle of inclination added to the flare of the bow, it is almost flat and comes down with great violence, is raised again by the pressure of the water on the flat surface, and the boat fails to leeward. This form of boat is often spoken of as ary. No water comes on board. That may be, but it is at the expense of speec. Neither the Sappno, Magic, Comet nor Arrow have much flare; neither are they full nor are their bows short, as all nave long bows.

After comparing the elements of our boat with those of known performance and general excellence, the Professor said:—"Make a cylindroid curve of the old boat, or if no table of areas of circles is at ham, put down the areas of the sections, in linear feet at the intervais that the calculations hav

COWERE AND GOLDSMITH Mrs. J. Kaunedy Smith lectured on Cowner and Goldsmith yesterday morning to the small hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Building. Mrs. Smith does not pretend to have discovered any new lacts connected with the life of the authors about whom she lectures. Her idea is simply to give a general sketch of their life and works, as one might discuss the merits of an old friend. Her style is conversational and agreeable, and her delivery conversational and agreeable, and her delivery at times dramatic. As the lecture proceeds she lifestrates her remarks by rectiling selections of poerty or prose, as the case may be. Cowper she called a man or "strange, sad destiny" and "mediancholy genice." She described his ionely and seconded life and his many affictions. He was predisposed to molancholy from his birth said she, but that did not prevent a humorous vein from opening up is his composition. Mrs. Smith recited a selection from "The flass," and to give an insight into the pactic side of his character she recited the first shear content in the pactic side of his character she recited the first shear content in the pactic side of his character she recited the first shear poet. Mrs. Smith presented his humorous side to the audience by reciting "John dispin," with a keen appreciation of its fun, and closed the sketch by reciting his amous nymn, beginning "God Moves in a Mysterious Way." "We will now pass from the poet of passion and religion," said the lecturer, "to the poet of hauter. Other Godsmith." She described his unganity appearance and dissipated habits. The old anecdoies of this eccentric genus, this "gitted intot," as some one called him, were told with new zea, and listened to with hew aiterest. She closed the lecture by rending selections from the "fraveller" and from "She Stoops to Conquer," which were warmly appliance. at times dramatic. As the lecture proceeds she filus

PROFESSOR GOODYEAR ON RUINED ROMAN CITIES PAST OF THE JORDAN.

eighth lecture of the series (second division) for 1877-8 was delivered inst evening in the large hall of the Cooper Union by Professor W. H. Goodyear. The lecturer stated that in England, France, Spain and Italy there were no Roman rains, because in the course and progress of civilization in those countries they had made use of the Roman ruces as quarries, out of which they got the stone and materials to build new structures. In Syria, where the population is sparse and where civinization is far behind European countries the Roman ruins abound. He exhibited to view by photographs taken by the American exporting expedition some of the ruins still to be found in those regions, and stated that Solomon's temple was architecturally Sayptima and its decorations or artistic finish Syrian. The valley of the Jordan, he said, was a low and swampy ground, and on account of its heat and want of irrigation was very little inhabited. He passed from the Egyptian-Syrian down to the Grace-Kounau say so a rechitecture and showed the onward march of the arts and sciences to the beginning of the Christian era and for 700 years during that era. He pointed out on a large map of Syria the difficulties of travelling and the absolute sway the Bedouins had over that part of Syria touching on the Joroan, and stated that during the Egyptian and By Santian rule and down to the present day the people had been and now are in a semi-barbarous state. Jerusalem, he said, could only show five courses of large bevelled stones as the remains of Solomon's Temple. out of which they got the stone and materials to

THE OTTOMAN AND THE MUSCOVITE In response to a complimentary invitation extended him by about fity prominent gentlemen, laymen as well as ciergymen, of this city, Rev. R. S. Storrs, D D., has consented to deliver his lecture on "The Ottoman and the Muscovite," at the Academy of Music, on the evenings of Tuesday and Thursday next,

YOUNG MIN'S BEBREW UNION. Mr. A. Oskey Hall will deliver a lecture this even ing under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrey Union at the Norfolk Street Synagogue, the subject being "The Great Petersham Will Case." The lec-ture will be preceded and followed by a grand musical

KAPID TRANSIT.

Mayor Howell, of Brookiys, yesterday appointed the following gentlemen Commissioners for the construction and operation of a steam railway in that city :-- fullus W. Adams, N. H. Clements, Charles J. Lowery, John Y. Cuiyer and Felix Campbell. ROSS VS. ROSS.

THE WIFE SEEKS DIVORCE ON ALLEGATIONS OF CRUEL AND INSUMAN TREATMENT-A RICH NAN WHO NEARLY STARVED HIS FAMILY-SULLEN TEMPER OF A JEALOUS MAN.

POUGHEREPSIE, March 23, 1878. The case of Ross vs. Ross came up before Judge Barnard in the Supreme Court to-day and was sent to Benjamin Fowler as referee. It is a suit for divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. Mr. Parsons, of New York, appeared for the defendant and Judge Wheaton and John Nelson for the plaintiff. Mrs. Maria Louisa Ross, the plaintiff, is below middle age and appeared in court with a lady friend who sat by her side. She was nearly attired in a dark suit and her manner was very modest and unassuming. Her husband, William Ross, was once democratic candidate for Assembly from this district. Mrs. Ross' story is full of and experiences. She was the first witness ried March 29, 1859, in New York city; the first two or three mouths after marriage were spent in Poughthe edge of Hyde Park village; they hadn't been married more than three months before a young man who was acquainted with Mrs. Ross before her marriage called upon her at the house of Mr. Ross' mother; this displeased Mr. Ross and he found fault with her, and from that time torth his jeniousy seemed to grow upon him, and he became erritable and very suspicious of her; once when they were riding on the cars he charged her with being infatuated with every man in the car, and said th gentlemen were looking at her; this was during the first year of their marriage; this condition seemed told her she made his life perfeculy wretched.

CALLING OFFENSIVE NAMES. Park be charged her with being infatuated with them ; called her a "dead beat" and other names, and went farther and charged her with criminal intimacy with

Park he charged her with being infatusted with them; called her a "dead beat" and other names, and went farther and charged her with criminal latimacy with many persons of respectability, giving names; even charged her with being infatuated with trainps who approached the house lor food; one day, sceing a trainp coming toward the house, he shouled, "Here comes a man, go down and show yourself;" he charged in the presence of her servants and children, time and again, that she was criminally intimate with persons; they have a son and two daughters, and he has frequeutly told her that only the son was his child. She testified that she dud't believe he roally meant all he sa d, but did it to tantalize her. She had but very few visitors because she was afraid to have company on his secoular, and said that the charges referred to had been of daily occurrence for years. She lurther testified that he frequently called her a sucker and a fraud.

"He was so toky and choss."

Mary Munciland, a former servant in the family in 1876, testified that she was cook at the time; saw Mr. and Mrs. Rosa cookatanty; he came muo the kitchen every day; he would get up in his room in the top of the bouse and scandalize her mornings; called her "Mr. Ross' dead beat;" that was constantly going on from morning till night; while witney was getting his breakfast Mrs. Ross would turn the sleak, when he would shove her way; I was always afraid of him; he was always so ugiy and cross; I was arraid of my life; he was lighting with his lamily sill the time. Witness saw Mr. Ross shove Mrs. Ross against a table; never asw bim but what he was mad; sometimes we hadn't anything to eat; he never ate with his lamily and other, while dead of the house; she would give food to her children and go without it hereelf; sometimes Mrs. Ross would get along with a cup of coffee all day; whenever they had beef steak Mr. Ross aways nad the tenderloin, and the ate in the partor by minneelf; they didn't nave but two meals a day; she seldom ate dinner; when he to the

hin Rico, a colored servant, testified, among other things, that she heard Mr. Ross coll us wife a "fraud" and a "ceat," and it any woman had been to call on her he would say to ner, "Now you have been tickling her with straws;" he'd first around and imitate her; he would call her "a dead beat," &c.; he would laugh at her and make lun, and say, "Ha! Ha!" this would occur most every day; one day withes was looking through a glass loof into the nall; Mr. and Mrs. Ross, were on the stairs, and witness heard Whilmen Hoss, the son, say, "No, father, I won't see mother hurt; no min will strike a woman; didn't see Mr. Ross; saw Mrs. Ross atterward, and one side of her lace was red as though she had been struck; just before that there was another time between them.

Further examination of witnesses was reserved for another day.

CERVANTES.

THE APPROACHING ANNIVARSARY OF HIS DEATH TO SE CELEBRATED.

A number of prominent Spanish residents as before stated, intend to celebrate the approaching anniversary of the death, the exact date of his birth not being known, of Cervantes, the author of "Don Quixote." The celebration will consist of a literary and dramatic entertainment given at the Union League Theatre. Every effort will be made by the compatriots of the famous Spanish satisfied to make the celebration a success worthy of his memory. Some of the best Spanish talent in the city will lend to and both ladies and gentlemen, and a number of young society ladies baving promised to take part in the adegorical tableau. Invitations to attend will be sent to William Cuilen Bryant, Longfellow and other gentlemen who are admirers of Spanish prose and

gentlemen who are admirers of the affair will the 23d of April, the day on which the affair will the 23d of April, the day on which the affair will the 23d of April, the day on which admires a fair will be affair wil ine 23d of April, the day on which the affair will take place, a generally regarded with adultional interest as being sits the anniversary of the death of Shakespeare, the exact date of whose birth is likewise not known, and the names of both great men are, in noting the coincience, eiten linked in speaking of this day. They, nowever, did not die on the same day, for in 1616, in which year both died, the Gregorian calendar had not been adopted a England, though it had in Spain, such therefore, the death of Ayok's hard actually occurred on the 13th of April, according to the present reckoning.

The following circular letter will be sont to all the leading spains fresidents of this city to-day, requesting their co-operation and detailing the intentions of the committee:—

leauning spanish residents of this city to-day, requesting their co-operation and detailing the intentions of the committee:

New York, March 24, 1878.

Drar Sir—systal admirers of the genius that created the immortal disprée of Den Quixote, wishing to commente orate as in previous years, the ceah of Cervattes, and desirous, while, paying a tribute to the most british tropy of Spanish iterature, of making the eccasion one for the reunion and enjoyment of all persons in this city who speak the Unstillant language, called a preliminary meeting at the inoffman thouse on the 17th of Fourary last under the presidency of Don ripolito se of citarie, for the purpose of deciding upon the form which the celebration should take. It was them resolved to arrange a lineary and dramatic entertainment, quality with an adegorical tableau representing an apotheode of the minuted coldier of Lepanto, and in order to piace a participation in the centration within the reach of all it was a reced that the price of the tiexets of admission be the same as in the intropolitant in the reach of all it was a reced that the price of the tiexets of admission be the same as in the intropolitant in the control of the control of a statue of Cervantes in the Lentral Park, or will be donated to some hospital for mainted persons.

The entertainment will be given on the 23d of April next, probably at the Linda Lengue Thestre, and to manage the after a committee for arrange ments was appointed, consisting of the undersigned, who will amount the programma tertification of a general meeting pointed, consisting of the undersigned who will amount the programma tertification of a general meeting the consisting of the undersigned who will amount the programma tertification of the general general meeting to the control of the control of a general meeting and the activity of the control of a general meeting to entertain the constitution of a general meeting the probably at the undersigned, when will amount the programma tertification of the surface of the c

THE VOSBURGH CASE A preliminary meeting of members of the Madiso

Avenue Baptist Church, in Jersey City, was held last evening to raise a lund for the defence of the pastor, Itev Mr. Vosburgh, in case of indictment. Com-munications were received from several persons who

SPRING FASHIONS.

How Beauty May Be Adorned Just Now. -

BONNETS.

Ladies' Gloves, Ribbons and Outdoor Walking Suits.

"cleaned" and "retrimmed" are over. One of the most interesting facts in regard- to apring bonnets is "coal scuttles" or any other abomination they are still more bonnets than fashion has allowed for a long time. In many a centle modesty of outline seems the chief characterestic, and some styles are precisely similar to the quaint little caps which fit with entir simplicity around the beads of children. Other styles partake more or less of the cottage shape, and are of soft, flue black or white chip instead of straw. They are very much trimmed with flowers, but there are by no means obtrusive. The blossoms are small and surrounded with fine grass, leaves or foliage. Small berries, such as odererries in different stages of color and growth, and black, red and white currents are in areat demand. hidden or embedded, are preferred to masses of crude color and are certainly much more artistic. Gilt and silver ornaments again appear and buckles of pearl white or delicate gr y.

Round hats for young persons or for general wear

are brought out in considerable variety of style and shape, and here we may observe crowns higher than an especial manner, and the English walking hat ap-

If shapes are modest the same can scarcely be said of trimmings. Not only is there much that is pre-tentious in material, but the way in which it is massed is very bold. Huge resettes are mounted aloft, or the large Alsatian bow is set astride on the top, thus changing the character of the bonuet and rendering it Oftentimes quite striking in appearance. Some bonnets, indeed, are so covered by trimmings that the loundation below is scarce recognizable. Such ex amples of course are rather exceptional; still they serve as an index of prevailing sentiments, and it is nanally elaborate.

degree lost its prestige from the fact that watered ribbon is brought forward, and devoters of fundion generally discard an older tavorite in order to patron ize whatever may be new. Some of the new watered are very effective. Double-faced satin ribbons are also used, or again, such as are satin on one side and PASHIONABLE COLORS

As to coloring, it may be said that brilliant shades of red are much used; but the pronounced yellows of last season seem to have paied with the increasing warmth of spring sunshine. Yellow is lashlonable, but the tints are in general more refined. This, how

but the time are in general more refined. This, however, is not always the case, for now and then deep tenes of that color will be used.

The introduction of the new Hayana shades is a novelty in color. In risoon, sitk or satin they are admertimes very delicate, perfecting on gray, yet distinct therefrom and showing prownish tinges. Flowers thereby become diademed or bleached out, and in this count cition very peculiar effects in floral garniture are produced.

conn ction very peculiar effects in floral garniture are produced.

There are homewhat strange effects in millinery for the spring, the more so as they give real novelty, and, practiny combined as they generally are with bright, relieving todes, they certainly are attractive. Pous haif dited, and with tinges of an autumn-like brown, reaste together and worn suiks hold what is left of departed roses. Sometimes these berry-like remants are bright red, or more frequently they give evidence of the ravages of time by streaks or spots of decay near at fand.

Even roses in bloom and rosebuds, whether peeping forth or half blown, seem overtaken by an untimely blight, or again, have a laded appearance, as if too carelessly exposed to the continued action of light. The same results also are produced in other flowers, which look either blasted or as if the color had faded from them.

which look either blasted of as if the color had faded from them.

The foregoing remarks are not, however, of universal application, for in contrast may be seen the freshes to flowers in many colors. Poppies are in layer since their gay flauntings give a most degitable contrast to the uncertain times elsewhere to be observed.

A decided novelty may be noted in the finishings of wax or git beads, as well a heavy git cordings. The first named are, when used on bonnets, strong on a wire any placed usually around the edges. Another style of wax bead is in a delicate shade of French gray, and git and silver ornaments again appear.

liaman mee is placed inside, excending beyond the brim.

A bound of dove colored chip is trimmed with 'Persian'' ribbon on the right side and a long, pale blue estrict feather at the icit.

A beautiful bonnet to white chip shows a high square crown and rather a close brim, fined in with puttings of rose-colored sath. This trimmed with a very neavy monture of white and blush roses, dencate leaves and eris, and at the back fail graceful loops of narrow, double-locder riboon, pale rose-colored satin on one side and watered white on the other. The atrings are of ribbon to match and should be tred under the chin.

A bonnet of gray chip, pointed in stape—Chipols—

be tied under the chin.

A numet of a ray thip, pointed in shape—Chinols—has a turned down coroner in front. It is frimmed on me top in front with a bunch of leaves and rosebud, and at the once with loops of sain ribbon, pacebud on one site and gray or the other. The coroner is laced with pule bid vervet, and a narrow planting of white crape liese protects it from contact with the barr.

is faced with pole bid vervet, and a parrow platting of white crape likes protects it from contact with the bair.

Straw bonnets can now be had in a variety of colors, so as to match the shade of each dress. This tashion, nowever, with be excusive, as persons who have as many bonnets as dresses. Capotes for the apring are made in two shades; the crown of sitk of a comparatively dark color and the lading of the brim of satin of a lighter shade. This isshion permits indice of an economical turn to modernize a last year's bonnet by lining it with a subcreat color.

RIBBONS.

The new ribbons are a cidedly different from anything seen in this line for years. They are not so wide as formerly, but very rich, and give character to the object with which they are associated. The very newself in the reversible ribbons savor a fire too much of the convict of disflequent style, particularly when it is carried out the color.

In some of these ribbons as many as six different shades are represented—three upon one side and three of on entirely different shade upon the other. Three colors of lawn with be contrasted with three shades of read, three of brimuth with Dite, and three of wood brown with three of onive green, and another style shows a stripe of black, mar on and pink. These shades are not citen closely related, but very often wide apart, and create a sort of shock to a sensitive, here yours of saving the purposes at useful decoration. Narrow, reversible ribbons are beautiful sam ribbons, however, which are very from and tend themselves effectively to the purposes at useful decoration. Narrow, reversible ribbons are used to form flat and hanging loops upon bonnets, and also upon Princess dresses, potenties and basques.

Another novelty shown is mossy embroidered sprays of shades loaves, in their natural colors, on pait grounds, of inandsome contrasting shades. On pait grounds, of inandsome contrasting shades.

p oce has a surface of pale tan color, with the leaves embrodered in autumn times, and the effect is very rich.

STYLES IN GLOVES.

Although some very noticeable novelties are introduced in gloves, yet the seh stitched, long on the wrist, remain in law-r and are more largely patronged that any other and more recent style. This is doubtless owing to the fact that they are really in some exceitent taste that ladies are louth to reliquish inem, whatever may be the counter altractions offered.

In regard to the medium shades too much praise cannot, indeed, be said, since it is impossible to imagine anything more softly reflued and troly charming than the silver and move grays, modes and gently toned torows. Light shades are very delicate, bordering close on white, the coloring being rather what we might term a suggestion than an actual fact.

The heavy stitched gloves, introduced last season, are again brought out. As formerly, one tone of solor in the sit cuming corresponds with the glove, but another and lighter shade is combined, the inner row being the figure shade, with the shade matching the glove on either side.

The "bouquet embroidered" gloves are new, and, it may be added, are extremely pretty. The colors are of the timost relicement in one, and on the back of the hand a bouquet is embroidered, and the patterns selected are very insteal. The work is line, executed, and the silk is of two shades, one of which is not as the glove, the other comewhat lighter. Oner styles are in brack kid, embroidered on the back in patterns of a similar character, but in the bright clores chosen by Nature's hand when she essays to paint the flowers of the field. The leaves are in bright, fresh greens, and the flowers are gayly tinted in pink, red, blue, &c., but they are

combined with so much taste and the embroidery is so finely executed that refinement is preserved.

The "Frevent" side cut rioves are seen with from four to ten buttons in all the lasmonable colors, embracing the dark and the light wood that, several snades of pale lawender, rose pink, the flesh that of the sealing the dark and the light wood that, several snades of pale lawender, rose pink, the flesh that of delicate straw color, cream color and pure white. They are also shown in black kid and are no more expensive than gloves of the offer insisten. Headuful now thats are introduced in the seamless groves and all the new Havana snades are shown in the "victoria" and the "Donna Maria" glove. The "victoria" and the "Donna Maria" glove. The "victoria" and the snape is very handsome.

For evening and dressoccasions the "Prevest" side-cut gloves are much esteemed. There is no sitt in the palm, as is usual in kiu gloves, but it is lett in the seam on the outside of the hand, a style which is a great improvement upon the old method of cutting gloves, for evening war especially, as the fit thus secured is more pericet.

Brading And Donnamental Clasps.

Beading has been worn so much shroad during the past winter that we may expect to be deluged with it this summer. A true Parisienne would not think of weighting light summer fabrics with quantities of beaded trimning, which is only suitable for solid silks, sains, and vervets. But while we turnish Engope with ideas in design we are dependent upon it for articles de ince, and buyers usually bring, not those which are used and appropriate to the season in which they are worn here, out that which proceeded it.

The new beaded organicuts are very light, however, compared with the jet of pust years—the clair de line expectably, which is the lawer the control of the fluenters, wells and in act the entire external wardrobe.

The new ornamental clasps for bonnets are made of beads or Roman pearls and consist of a band made of

upon orceses, bothets, jackets, collars, cuits, scaris, mantelettes, wells and in lact the entire external ward-roue.

The new ornamental clasps for bonnets are made of beads or Roman pearls and consist of a band mode of a number of strands with pendant loops.

Beaded clasps are among the newest and prettiest ornaments for jackets. These clasps are employed instead of bows upon sleeves and to fasten the drapery upon princess skirts.

Correct Tark in dress.

The whole tendency of fashion is to narmonize, with only such rollef in the way of contrast as serves to heighten the general effect. This principle being kept in mind it is easy to decide upon the detail. Instead of one of two heavy of the garments for outdoor wear, as formerly, now each dress is completed by a jacket, a dolman, a fichuler service of capes, which removes it complete in itself. These garments for outdoor wear, as doment cost to the dress, render it, much more elegant and furnish a variety of small articles which can be utilized for many purposes. The pretiest and most complete outdoor dress is one which exhibits bonnet, jacket and "gown," as the Bestomans say, all made of the same fabric.

MINNIE DAVIS. THE EVENTUE CAREER OF A YOUNG AND

BEAUTIFUL CRIMINAL-HER LAST EXPLOIT Seated in Matron Foster's chair in the Tombs yes her to State Prison, was a woman who, though young in years and of extraordinary personal beauty, posthat her bistory seems like a French criminal romore widely known as Minnie Davis the "Fire Bug." The story of her life, as narrated by norself some years adelphia, twenty-five years ago, and received a fair education. Before she was lifteen years old she was married to a man of some wealth, named John C. Davis. The marriage was coiebrated on the 1st of January, 1868. The couple went on an extended bridal tour through Canada, the British Isles and France, Iwo mouths after her nusband died in Paris from heart disease, and was buried in the Cemetery of Père la Chaise, near the grave of Alfred de Muset. His brother, Dr. W. C. Davis, an extra-protessor in the St. Petersburg University

His brother, Dr. W. C. Davis, an extraprolossor in the St. Patersburg University of Medicine and Surgery, came to Paris to superintend the interment and volunteered to accompany the young widow to this city. Two weeks after they came to this country and obtained open at the No. 101 Waveriey place. The brother-in-law was fascinated by the widow's beauty, and after a short courtsing married her. Then they secured board with the Rev. S. R. While at No. 26 Second avoide. Dr. Davis prepared loctures on Russian in inversities and Kindred subjects, with which he started on a tour through the principal othes in the Union, leaving his wife in New York. At first he remitted her money; but his letters grew gradually course and lever, and after the birth of her child cassed altogether. She learned of his return to New York and met him, when a quarred tollowed and Dr. D. vis absconded to Canada and took a steamer from Quebec to Europe. Then Mrs. Davis placed the child out to nurse and sought employment as a governess. She laired in this, but succeeded in out-aligning a situation at No. 97 Clinton place. Thown out of this when work slackcoard and utterly destitute, she became desperate.

He pract appearance was under the name of Andrew occupied by Minnie under the name of Morgan. Life file was discovered in the law. On Christians align, 1570, a new as alsovered in the law. On Christians align, 1570, a new as alsovered in the law. On Christians align, 1570, a new as discovered in the law of Gordon on the fourier floor of the dwelling house No. 476 Sixth average, occupied by Minnie under the name of Morgan. Life file was discovered in the law of Gordon on the fourier floor of the dwelling house No. 476 Sixth average occupied by Minnie under the name of Morgan. Life file was eximposined without much difficatly, and if was discovered and the file was discovered and by the Fire alignment of the follows of the clothing had been an arted with one. Sue has listured her arter to the Morgan of the clothing had been and rated with one.

she was roundled.

Hor trial regan before Recorder Hackett In February, 1871, and caused made interest. The press was full of accounts of her, and the court room was crowded daily with fashioande indies, who overwhelmed her with prescuss of fruits and flowers. In trial fasted three days, and resulted in a verdict of guilty.

SENT TO STATE PRISON.

When Recorder Hackett scuteneed Minnie to ten years in State Prison an intensety dramatic scene onesied. She declared that she was indocent and fainted. She served three and a half years in Sing Sing and Auburn, where Governor Dit saw and was greatly interested in her. She was pronounced insane and was sent to the State Asylum in Utica. There sine remained until two years ago. From that time affitrace of her was lost until the 5th list, when she was arrested for grand larceny.

She then obtained employment from Mrs. Annie Smith, of No. 304 Second avenue, and stole that large's slik greases and other articles of wardrobe. The property was found in a Bowery noist, where she confessed she had left it. Again arrangeed in General Sessions she was promptly convicted and remained for sentence.

When seen by a reporter yesterday she refused to talk, simply asking to be left at the.

POLICE ATHLETIC CLUB.

ITS DISSOLUTION ORDERED BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS WHAT THE MEMBERS SAY. A special meeting of the Police Commissioners wa held yesterday, and the following resolution was adopted:-

adopted:—
Reserved, That the Superintendent be and is hereby directed to issue the necessary order to abolish and dissever any connection existing between the aunitorpal Police Department and the Police Athlette into and that no member of the police force be permitted to be a member of and ofton after the dist any of Jaroth, 1878. The three participants in the fight of Friday-Muldoon, Rogers and Adams-have preferred charges

against one another and Inspector, Murray has been

against one another and Inspector, Murray has been directed to investigate them and report to the Board at its next meeting.

Captain Winnams, the President of the Club, says there are about \$2,000 in the hands of the treasurer, besides the club property, consisting of gymnastic apparatus and a collection of books to be disposed of. A meeting of its officers will be hold shortly and steps taken to wind up their affairs. The Police Commissioners now regret that they allowed the cub to be formed. When it was first proposed tears were entertained that the spirit of rivairy would cause some such disgraceful exhibition as that of Priday.

WHAT THE MEMBERS WANT.

Conversations with a number of the members rela-

what the Members want.

Conversations with a number of the members relative to the order breaking up the city anowed the reciting to be one of universal regret. The prevaiing expression was that it was hard that 700 men should be made to suffer for the jealousies and blockerings of two or three. Muldoon, Adams and Leary came in for no little of blame. Said a well posted Twenty-uight precinct officer last night, "the trouble all sprang from Leary. He is completely gone on the subject of boating, and he wanted to turn the gymnesium into practically a boating coup, but the members wouldn't have it, and he began to raise a row, then he and Adams got quarrening, and Muldom got mixed up in a side issde, all three lighting each other, and this is the result. It's too bad."

When spoken to on the subject Captain Murphy, of

bad. "
When spoken to on the subject Captain Murphy, of the Iwenty-first precinct, the treasurer of the club, and:—"I am very sorry that the club has to go under, it was a good institution, and in excellent condition. We already have borne the inneral expenses of two members, and paid their widows \$300 apiece."

penses of two members, and paid their widows \$800 apiece."
"How much property does the club now own?"
asked the reperter.
"Weil we have \$1,600 or \$1,700 in the treasury, and the gymnastic apparatus cost us about \$3,000, but a sale of the latter won't realize. I don't believe, more than \$500. We will hold a meeting on Menday and take steps for homediate winding up. There are several bills yet to be paid."

The collapse of the club as the prevailing topic of conversation in the various station houses, and numerous runners are about as to the cause of the troudlern the gymnastim committee. The amisting some of the latter handled moneys of the cause in a manner not profitable to the cause as the freely circulated, but nothing positive has yet been shown. The trial of Muidoon and Adams it is believed with bring out the true inwartness of the trouble,